

CUPA MUNDIAL DE BOGAL 1962

SPARA

The six groups battling for the prized World Cup in football, to be held in Spain, are as follows determined by a draw in Madrid.

Group 1 (Vigo and Corunna): Italy, Poland, Peru, Cameroon.

Group 2 (Gijón and Oviedo): the FRG, Austria, Chile, Algeria.

Group 3 (Alicante, Elche, Barcelona): Argentina, Belgium, Hungary, El Salvador.

Group 4 (Bilbao and Valladolid): Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait.

Group 5 (Valencia and Saragosa): Spain, Honduras, Yugoslavia, Northern Ireland.  
Group 6 (Seville and Málaga): Brazil, the USSR, Scotland, New Zealand.

Matches in each group, to be held on a round-robin basis, start on June 13. The two top teams from each group would form four groups of three teams each. The winners would qualify for the semifinals in Madrid and Barcelona.

The final game is due on July 11, and third place will be battled for on July 10.

The winners will get gold medals, runners-up, silver glided awards, third-placed team, silver medals, and the team in fourth place, bronze medals. For the first time yet, each team will get 25 medals for its 22 players, among them three for the coaches.

**Ingemar Stenmark's recent successes in the world Alpine Cup, (last winning in Austria) have failed to boost his Cup prospects. The Swede avoids the downhill runs, while present Cup leader Phil Mahre, USA, though not an accomplished downhiller, is still picking up cup points. Recently he totalled 27 points (2+25), coming 14th in the second downhill run at Kitzbühel, Austria, and another 20 for running up in the alps also in Austria and**

now holds 217 points. Stenmark is trailing him with 134 points, and Steve Podhorski, Canada, who dominated the second Kitzbühel downhill, is running third with 94 points.

Stenmark confidently won the special slalom at Kitzbühel, his 65th Cup stage win overall, with Mahro coming second. The best Soviet competitor Alexander Zhigrov holds 15th position overall with 38 points.

For the third time in the elimination series, the Soviet tennis players won in the Royal Cup games of the European winter team championship after they defeated their main rivals in Group B, Czechoslovakia, 2-1. This win recovered for them the points they lost in the game with the same 2-1 result, in Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet hosts have ensured the success for their team to the singles, when Muscovite Vadim Borisov beat Jaroslav Navratil, 6-2, 6-4, and Konstantin Pugaev, Moscow, defeated Stanislav Birner, 7-5, 7-5. The doubles between the two teams were won by the guest side, 6-3, 7-6.

The Soviet and Czechoslovak players are both leading the group totalling three points out of four each, and there can be no doubt that they will continue through to the semifinals.

The two other Group B teams—Finland and Austria—met in Helsinki where the hosts won 3-0, evening up with the Austrians. Both teams now have a point each.

The Swedes confidently lead the field with four points, while the West German team gained two points.

The Soviet players will play in Austria on January 21, and will complete their group tournament on January 24 in Moscow versus Finnish players.

Tatyana Tarasova, Kiev, and Anatoly Madennikov, Sverdlovsk, won the national speed-skating titles in sprint events. Tarasova (twice) sped over the 500 metres in 42.83 sec and 42.96 and twice clocked over the 1,000 metres in 1 min. 31.11 sec. and 1.29.10. Madennikov regained the title after a three-year break, attaining first and second places in the 500 m in 38.95 and 39.17, was first and third in the 1,000 metres, in 1.20.23, and 1.19.91.

Olympic title holder and many-time world champion F. Ullrich, GDR, is a hot favourite for the world championship held at Raubicht on the outskirts of Minak, in early February. He won the second world Cup stage at Egg, Switzerland, covering 10 kilometres in 33 min 25 sec without a single miss.

## A black and white photograph showing a group of approximately 15 people, mostly women, standing in a line outdoors. They are dressed in winter attire, including coats and hats. The group is positioned in front of a dark, rectangular structure that appears to be a building or a large sign. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, almost stencil-like appearance.

# Funeral of Mikhail SUSLOV

Mikhail Suslov, Member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, twice Hero of Socialist Labour, who died on January 25 aged 79, was buried in a ceremony in Red Square.

For two days, factory and office workers, scientists, people engaged in the arts, college students, and heads of foreign diplomatic missions accredited to Moscow streamed past his coffin at the House of Unions' Hall of Columns. Messages of condolences poured in from leaders of Communist and workers' parties in various countries and from heads of state.

Addressing the funeral meeting, Leonid Brezhnev spoke as follows: The Party and country have suffered a big loss in the death of one of the oldest Party leaders, and outstanding ideologist, prominent leader of the international Communist movement, our dear friend and comrade Mikhail Suslov.

youth coincided with the Civil War and he was active in the poor peasants' committees. Later on, he was the son of a poor peasant, he enrolled on a workers' faculty, he graduated from college and became a teacher himself. Later he started his work for the Party. The leading role he played in the building of socialism in the vital areas of Southern Russia in the pre-war years: his political work in the Army, and the organization of the peasant movement during World War I. Straight after the war he was appointed to key posts in the Communist Party Central Committee.

In fact, Leonid Brezhnev continued, Suslov's whole life from beginning to end consisted in selfless service to our great Communist Party which he joined when Lenin was still alive remaining a Party member for over 60 years.

Suslov made an invaluable contribution to the ideological and educational work of the Party and to the formulation of

its crucial theoretical documents. He did a lot, Leonid Brezhnev went on, to promote fraternal relations between our Party and the socialist countries, foreign Communist and workers' parties, the national liberation revolutionary movements of oppressed peoples, and young states liberated from the colonial yoke.

In his many years as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Suslov also made a major contribution to the development of peaceful cooperation between the Soviet Union and states with differing political systems and helped translate into practice the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence.

Suslov's wide-ranging activities earned him profound esteem both in this country and abroad. Communists and the broad masses of working people in many countries knew him as a man selflessly devoted to the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin as a man who kept a firm watch

over its revolutionary principles actively promoting its creative development by our Party on the basis of the experience of the modern age.

We, Suslov's closest comrades and colleagues, Leonid Brezhnev continued to value and loved him as a singularly untiring worker highly proficient in organizational matters. We valued and loved this likeable man who was extremely modest but always demanding of himself and others, who was highly principled in all things, and a reliable and loyal comrade.

It is very hard and distressing for us to say good-bye to such a person, but his life and selfless work will be a great inspiration for many generations of Communists.

Taking leave now of our comrades, we want to say: rest in peace, dear comrade! You have lived a great and glorious life. You have done a lot for the Party and people, and they will always remember you with warmth.

● THE CHERKASSY WORKS FOR SPECIAL PROCESSES COMMENCED MASS PRODUCING ROBOTS, ROTARY AND CONVEYOR PRODUCTION LINES FOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING PLANTS, AND RELATED INDUSTRIES. At present the works are preparing to produce welding robots designed jointly by experts at the Pafon Electric

Welding Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and by Bulgarian specialists.

● LITHUANIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE APPROVED A MASTER PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LITHUANIAN CAPITAL, VILNIUS. By the time it has been put into practice, the city's population will reach 700,000, the plan therefore, mainly concentrates on housing construction. The architects intend to build mostly small houses to preserve the original appearance of the city, which only recently celebrated its 650th anniversary.

The meeting between Andrei Gromyko and Alexander Haig in Geneva has led to widespread comment.

Washington. The SALT talks between the United States and the Soviet Union are of extreme importance and their early resumption is in the national interest of the United States, said C. Poff, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, addressing the Senate. The resumption of talks is "a very important step," he said. "The USSR on limiting armaments we should proceed from the mutual desire to prevent nuclear conflict," Poff said. (Continued on page 2)

Warsaw. The Polish Council of Ministers has taken a decision to alter the retail prices for food, fuel and energy and has approved a corresponding system of monetary compensation. The decision on price rises is to come into effect from February 1.

A press spokesman for the government describes the decision to raise retail prices for food, fuel, and electricity as another logical and indispensable step to restore balance to the economy.

The price rises, introduced on the decision of the Polish Council of Ministers, apply to consumer items and public utilities, which play a vital role in determining the cost of living and on which government prices are set. The Council of Ministers has therefore adopted a system of monetary compensation which will apply first and foremost to families in the lowest income bracket.

Vienna. The international conference, "Dialogues on 'Problems of Disarmament and Detente'" opened here. It was sponsored by the international forum for liaison of peace forces and is attended by some 350 representatives of political parties, international non-governmental organizations, anti-war coalitions and movements from more than 50 countries. The Soviet delegation is headed by the Editor-in-

Kwon Hui Uyang, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the USSR, held a press conference in Moscow recently at which he presented a statement made by Kim Il-sung, Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Motherland. In this statement it was said that the recent proposals put forward by the South Korean authorities concerning the country's reunification were "unacceptable."

lication can be of no practical value, as they are mostly aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea.

The well-known proposals concerning the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were reaffirmed in the statement. First and foremost, they advocate the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the subsequent democratization of South Korean society.

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● The 14th October Printing  
Publication, Distribution,  
Advertising Corporation.  
P.O. Box 4227,  
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Address: 16/2 Gorky St, Moscow  
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press  
Moscow, USSR  
Published Tuesday and Saturday  
Index 50078.



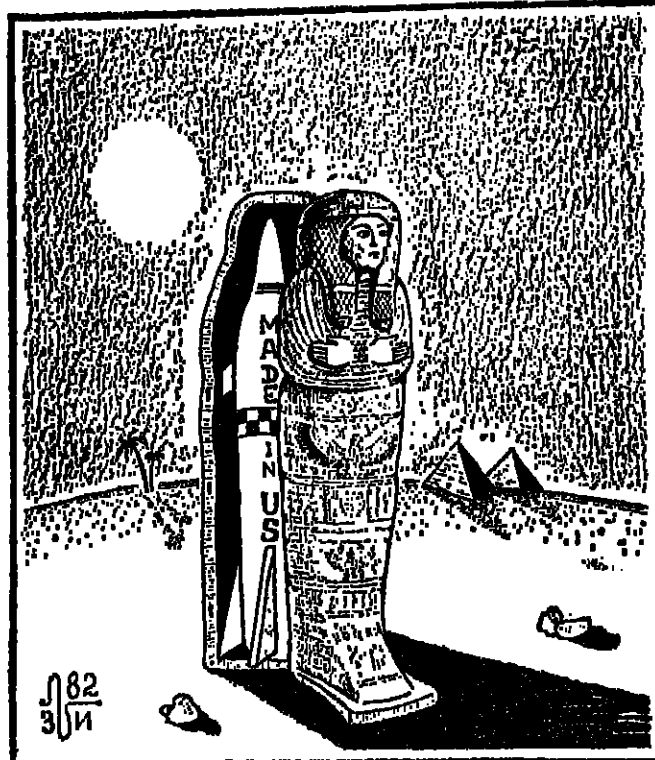
ARAB COUNTRIES  
INITIATE MORE  
DISCUSSION ON  
ISRAELI  
ANNEXATION

New York. The UN General Assembly has gone into an emergency session here to discuss the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. A relevant decision was adopted the day before at a Security Council meeting on the initiative of Arab countries profoundly indignant over the US stonewalling position on this issue.

MITTERRAND ON  
FRENCH POLICY

Paris. At a recent meeting the French Council of Ministers discussed the agreement, signed between Giscard d'Estaing and Soviet leader, regarding the delivery of Soviet natural gas.

In this connection, President Mitterrand emphasized that France had embarked on a road from which it will not be diverted: the road towards an independent policy, ensuring the security of France and aiding its struggle for peace and freedom. Further clarifying the aims which France has set itself on the international scene, the president stated that the independence and security of France depend on its ability to master its own economy as well as on its own efforts in defence; on respect for its alliances and on the organization of collective security in Europe.



Drawing by Leonid Byelobrov

## Nimeiri regime meets growing opposition

Refut. More demonstrations have taken place in Sudan against the ruling Nimeiri regime and its unpopular policies, the WAPA Palestine news agency reports.

The Sudanese authorities have given orders to the troops, police and the internal security forces to disperse demonstrators by any means, including the use of fire arms. In Wad Medani, soldiers opened fire on demonstrators who were shouting: 'Down with the unpopular pro-imperialist regime'. Several

dozen people were killed or wounded. Mass arrests have been carried out among the population. However, the news agency stresses, despite punitive measures by the security police, the authorities cannot regain control over the situation in the country. The measures taken by the authorities are causing increasing discontent and anger.

Opposition to the Nimeiri regime is growing despite the dissolution of the Sudanese Socialist Union and purges of the police and government agencies.

SERIOUS DIALOGUE  
IS A MUST

(Continued from page 1)

US administration should be guided by long-term American interests rather than by present-day political expediency. The Senator pointed out that it was inadmissible to link the talks on limiting strategic armaments with other totally irrelevant issues.

Bonn. In a statement released here by Vice-Chairman of the Social Democratic Party, H.-J. Wischniewski, it is said that the fact that Soviet-American contact at a foreign minister level has facilitated a broad exchange of views should be seen in the present international situation as a step in the right direction. The capacity for dialogue and willingness to engage in talks are the prerequisites needed to overcome difficulties.

The Hague. An official spokesman for the Dutch government said: The government of Holland is disappointed that during the meeting between Alexander Haig and Andrei Gromyko no data was set for the resumption of the SALT talks.

Paris. The 'Le Monde' newspaper notes: A comparison of the differences that have emerged between the Soviet Union and the United States shows that the result of their talks cannot be described as agreement. Yet, even though we may be far from hopes or illusions about détente, the result of the Geneva meeting, modest though it might be, can be seen as confirmation of the desire of the two great powers not to allow any breakdown in dialogue.

## WHO IS WHO

The recently elected President, who will be in office for the next six years, is the Social Democrat, Mauno Koivisto. He won 167 out of a total of 206 votes at the electoral college, the first ballot.



Born in 1923, Koivisto joined the Social Democratic Party in 1947. He gained his PhD in law and was made Governor of the Bank of Finland in 1968. Before 1966 and 1967, and also in 1968-1970 he served as a country's Prime Minister. He was re-appointed Prime Minister in May 1979, and in September 1980, 1981 he was acting President, following Kalevi Kekkonen's decision to step down for health reasons. In his election statement, Koivisto stressed that he would continue the peaceful foreign policy line. He stood for friendship with the Soviet Union based on the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

'HUMAN RIGHTS'  
AMERICAN STYLE

Washington. President Reagan has signed and sent to Congress a special document which officially sanctions the granting of military and economic aid to Salvador. Last month Congress approved a bill on aid to foreign states under which 65 million dollars were allocated for supporting the Salvadoran regime during the current fiscal year. Under pressure by extensive public protests, the legislature adopted an amendment in a conference with which this money could be granted only after the US president officially certifies that there are no human rights violations in El Salvador. As was stated by the State Department spokesman, in the document sent to Congress Reagan noted that the Salvadoran regime had achieved certain progress in the field of 'human rights'.

U.S. designs  
against Ghana's new  
regime

Accra. According to the Ghanaian 'Daily Graphic' and 'The Ghanaian Times', the White House took the initiative in organizing an intervention in Ghana where the Provisional Council for National Defence (PCND) gained power recently.

The documents available to the council, notes 'The Ghanaian Times', reveal that immediately after the ousting of President H. Limann's corrupt regime the US president contracted the Nigerian magnate M. Abacha in order to arrange, via him, the invasion of Ghana by a Caribbean American government. In implementing this sinister plan, the president promised to provide mercenaries, planes and other military equipment. To justify such measures, in the first days of the regime in power, a US State Department spokesman made a veiled voiced concern over the situation in Ghana, where more than 2,800 Americans were reported.

In the concluding part of his address General Jaruzelski discussed the country's economic and public administration issues.

A group of Salvadoran soldiers and officers arrives at the Fort Benning, Georgia, in the United States, for training in anti-guerrilla warfare. Early in February another two thousand Salvadoran servicemen are expected here and at the Fort Bragg in North Carolina.

Photo AP-TASS

FACTS  
and EVENTS

As of January 1, 1982, the population of France stood at 54 million 85 thousand.

In the current fiscal year, the United States is to export weapons worth nearly 23,000 million dollars, or three times the amount exported in the 1981 fiscal year. These figures are reported by 'The Philadelphia Inquirer' newspaper, quoting Pentagon officials.

The Italian city of Livorno and the surrounding area have been declared a nuclear-free zone. This decision has been taken by the local municipal council in order to exclude forever the possibility of American nuclear weapons being deployed at the nearby American and NATO bases.

Large-scale NATO military manoeuvres named 'Alloy Express' will be held in the north of Norway during February and March. They will involve 14 thousand servicemen, and warships and aircraft from the United States, the FRG, Britain, Italy, Holland, Luxembourg and Norway.

The Swedish Central Board of Statistics reports that in 1981 more than 875 thousand crimes were registered in Sweden, a 15 per cent increase from 1980.

Ships being frequently attacked in its waters, Nigeria has devised measures to combat piracy. These measures include newly formed and specially equipped police detachments, ensuring the security of the ports.

The power station in India produced 91,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity between April and December 1981, an 11 per cent increase over the same period of 1980.

## PEOPLE

When Peter Nelvans, a highly-placed Scotland Yard official, resigned after celebrating his 60th birthday, he was immediately offered a job as manager of the London Playboy Club. Three months previously, after a police investigation led by P. Nelvans, the licence for the casino at the Playboy Club had been suspended in view of serious financial irregularities. Now the owners have decided that it would add to the Club's respectability to have a former high-ranking police official as manager.

## Attempts to simplify Chinese writing

Peking. A reform of the Chinese writing system was discussed at the meeting of a special government committee in Peking. The delegates debated, among other things, the need to continue the simplification of hieroglyphs in their writing system.

The hieroglyphic style of writing complicates the teaching of letter characters and also hinders scientific and technological terminology introduced into the

## Two views on apartheid

Washington. Donald McHenry, former US permanent representative to the United Nations, has issued a scathing denunciation of the Reagan administration's policy of achieving a rapprochement with the criminal regime of apartheid. In an interview with 'Issue Brief' magazine, the organ of the influential TransAfrica organization, he declared that US 'friendship' with South Africa was based on the administration's desire to secure for itself unimpeded access to South Africa's mineral resources and strategically important sea lanes. He described as senseless arguments Washington is using to justify its policy of drawing closer to South Africa. Donald McHenry criticized the American

government for trying to hamper a just settlement of the Namibian problem.

Maputo. Denis Hurley, Archbishop of the Catholic Church in Durban, has strongly denounced the savage apartheid system practised by the Republic of South Africa. Addressing the National Conference of Bishops in Pretoria, he said that the racist government was planning to set up more Bantustans (reservations for Africans) in the country's deserts and arid zones.

The Archbishop said that in this context the South African Catholic Church would step up its struggle against the policy pursued by the apartheid regime.

## Science and technology

HOME-HEATING  
FURNITURE

Architect Wolfgang Helzel of Vienna has designed a new sort of furniture which can also be used to heat the home. With its surface covered with a special inflammable coating fitted out with numerous thin electric heating elements, Wolfgang Helzel's furniture doubles up as a radiator. A number of Austrian firms have already started to manufacture 'heating furniture'.

A 48-MILLION-YEAR-  
OLD WHALE

A fossilized jaw from a whale was found by specialists from the geological department of India. In the western part of the Cutch Peninsula, Gujarat state. It has been established that the find is about 48 million years old.

WHEN MOM  
IS AWAY...

An American firm has designed a telephone listening-in system not for use by the James Bonds of this world, but by parents who have gone out shopping, for instance, or to attend to some other business leaving their children asleep or playing at home. The system is connected up to the owner's telephone number enabling the latter to make a call and check that all is in order back home. No ringing of

THE DELUGE  
THEORY REJECTED

If the amount of fuel burned world-wide continues increasing at its present rates, then in the next century, resulting from a 'hothouse effect' the average global temperature will rise by four degrees. Towards the year 2080 it will reach 19 degrees Centigrade, such figures are presented by the West German professor Hermann Flohn. This temperature increase will cause the wide-scale thawing of ice in the Arctic, which in turn will rise the level of the World Ocean. However, Flohn points out, there will be no 'world-wide deluge' since the ice shield of the Arctic will remain as it is today. Instead the boundaries of climatic zones will shift by 200-800 km, leaf forests will appear on the coast of the Arctic Ocean and the zone of deserts will sharply reduce. The climate in the Southern Hemisphere will practically remain unchanged because of Antarctic influences.

## OF INTEREST

## The Bermuda sequel

Three ships have literally vanished in the space of a year, leaving no SOS signals, wreckage, and no survivors. These mysterious disappearances have taken place in the area between Hong Kong, the Philippines and Taiwan. This place is called the 'diabolical triangle', distinguishing it from the Bermuda Triangle. The sea in this area is extremely dangerous, prone to typhoons, changing currents, underwater cliffs and abysses. The recording of vanishing ships in this 'diabolical triangle' has been undertaken for six centuries now. According to post-

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THE TRUE NATURE OF AFGHANI  
COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES

SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA's special correspondent G. Murseljan reports, in an article from Afghanistan, of the Western propaganda efforts to portray Afghani counter-revolutionaries as 'fighters for the Islamic faith'. He specifically provides a profile upon the character of Gulbuddin, a bandit leader now residing in Pakistan.

Gulbuddin's fugitive chouldour, Pulad Amos, provided documentary evidence during a press conference in Kabul concerning the plight of refugees preyed upon by Gulbuddin's henchmen from returning home, who are often shot to death in the camps. He declared that the leaders of the militant gangs are taking in gold. Pulad also testified, the article continues, that, apart from providing financial and military aid to the rebels, the USA is paying for the fashionable mansion housing Gulbuddin, his servants and guards. Far from trying to 'purify Islam', as the Western media would like to make out, the bandits are practising straight-out robbery; for instance, 40 tape recorders, 21 cars, 13 kins and 120,000 afghanis were confiscated from Haider, an accomplice and leader of a gang loose in the Ghazni region.

PAPANDREOU GOVERNMENT: FIRST  
100 DAYS IN OFFICE

The Papandreou government's first one hundred days in office show that its plans for the large-scale democratization of public life do not remain on paper, says the NEW TIMES weekly.

The new Greek government has stated that it does not consider itself bound by the communistic of the Common Market conference, since this contains provisions contravening Greece's stand. These provisions refer to the application of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland and contain accusations and attacks directed against the socialist countries. As it is in practical confirmation of Greece's view of the way in which real aid to Poland should be given in order to help it overcome its current difficulties, the former country almost simultaneously announced the conclusion of a contract for supplying 200,000 tonnes of citrus fruit to the Poles, 'New Times' points out.

## VETO ON JUSTICE

Alarming results have emerged from the discussion in the Security Council of the Jordanian draft resolution in response to Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, writes LITERATURNAYA GAZETA columnist Igor Belyev.

The American administration is giving Israel all-round support in its actions against the Arabs. Today Reagan has decided to block any sanctions aimed against the Israeli 'hawk', even though the Jordanian draft resolution has received a so-called qualified majority in the Security Council. The American president who, from time to time, demonstrates his indomitable desire to interfere in the domestic affairs of Poland and other socialist countries, did not pause to draw breath before instructing the American envoy to veto down what is just. By doing this he has shown those Arab countries which still harbour illusions about a 'positive' American role in a peaceful settlement in the Middle East that he sits in the same boat as Israel.

## FORCE IN THE WORD

Reactionary imperialists oppose détente by a policy geared towards speeding up the arms race, writes Air Force Major-General, Professor V. Sorokynnikov, PhD, in the KRAS-NAYA ZVEZDA newspaper. Numerous bourgeois scholars and ideologists have taken this policy under their protection and attempt to substantiate it theoretically. They present the military power of a state as a measure of its international prestige and as the principal element in politics. They also put it at the centre of the Western attitude to international affairs. Reducing all problems of relations between states to the domination of the world or of a region, many Western theoreticians like H. Morgenthau, A. Schlesinger, in the United States, R. Aron in France and others, advocate the inevitability of a competition between states in increasing the power of their armies.

Moreover, many authors maintain that a large number of wars in the future, and they call for preparations for such wars, in a special report sponsored by the US Army, the authors predict that 385 different wars and armed conflicts will break out between 1991 and 1995 alone, 145 of which may involve the United States.

Such theories, concludes the author, are reactionary in content, for they radically contradict the interests of universal peace, the security of nations and social progress.

documents, several hundred ships have vanished during calm and windless days. According to some reliable opinions these ships are carried away by huge waterpumps. Another theory also exists: the waters from large Chinese rivers meet with the sea currents, causing gigantic funnel vortices, which instantly suck into the abyss everything upon the surface.

Doping in the  
pumpkin 'race'

Two American farmers competed for the title of 'pumpkin king' in the 'pumpkin race'. One of them, Francis Collins, managed to grow a pumpkin weighing 143 kg. The

other, Richard Wright, from Pennsylvania, topped this with 177 kg. Despite the latter's obvious advantage, the victory went to Collins, since his opponent used a 'doping' method, i.e., dressed his pumpkin with another related plant.

## Women only

'Femalopolis' knows no limits, claimed an Austrian newspaper recently, publishing the 'women's only' publishing house designed to print matter written only by female authors. The house's first efforts will result in the printing of a massive volume, containing Italian, viennese, and discussion written by 52 Austrian women.



## Round the Soviet Union

● ANOTHER 80 KINDERGARTENS WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN MOSCOW THIS YEAR. The children's institutions in the city are now attended by more than 400,000 juniors. However, some parents are still unable to find accommodation in kindergartens for their child. This problem mainly arises in the new residential districts of the capital. The City Soviet has therefore allocated additional funds for the construction of children's preschool institutions.

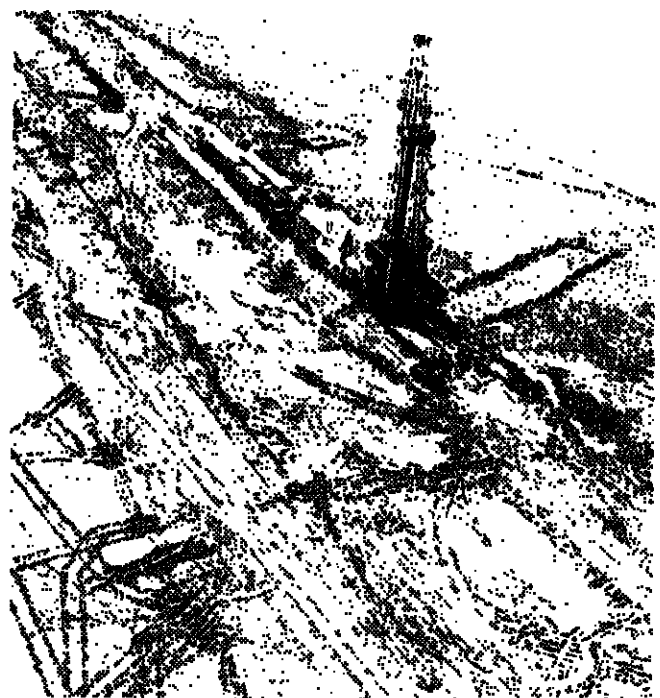
● TO STUDY THE DEEP LAYERS OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN IS THE AIM OF THE EXPEDITION BOAT FOR A DISTANT CRUISE ON BOARD THE RESEARCH SHIP "PROFESSOR SHOKHMAN". The team of oceanologists in the South Atlantic will investigate the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, a unique submarine formation in the Atlantic Ocean.

● AN ENVIRONMENTAL MUSEUM, THE FIRST TO OPEN IN THE SOVIET REPUBLIC OF LATVIA, WILL BE RUN ON A VOLUNTEER BASIS AT THE CENTRE FOR YOUNG NATURE ENTHUSIASTS IN JURMALA. The environmental protection society, formed of schoolchildren mostly pupils in the Riga coastal area, keeps an eye on nature. In the past few years these children have planted 22 hectares of forests.

● THE FRENCH BOOKS FOR CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS EXHIBITION OPENS AT THE STATE TEENAGERS' LIBRARY IN MOSCOW. The display includes 180 books presented to the library by the Association of Literature and Art Workers for the Children of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and by the USSR-France Friendship Society. The works include selections of French prose and poetry, folklore and popular-science literature issued by leading publishers in France.



## OIL FROM MANGYSHLAK



This peninsula on the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea first came into prominence with the building of an atomic plant for the purification of seawater in the town of Shevchenko. The same plant provided electric power and thus the peninsula became an energy base for Kazakhstan. Today, two more sources of energy—oil and gas—have been added to the first: oil and gas deposits having now been discovered in the locality. The deposit at Buzachi holds out most promise. It is believed that, in the future, up to 12-13 million tonnes of oil might be extracted from this site.

In 1981, 800 million tonnes of oil (including gas condensate) were extracted in the Soviet Union. As well as meeting its energy requirement in full from its own reserves, our country also supplies a considerable

amount of oil to the world market. In the new five-year plan (1981-1985) it is intended to increase extraction by up to 620-645 million tonnes.

In the photos: Kuserbat Aliyev—team leader of the men working on the oil and gas deposits at Buzachi; derrick on Mangyshlak.

## A NEW LIVESTOCK-BREEDING COMPLEX

A livestock-breeding complex is now operating at the Takhin state farm in the Vladimir Region. 18,000 cattle will be raised on the farm, and it is planned to annually produce 6,000 tonnes of meat.

It was built with the active participation of specialists from

the German Democratic Republic.

A large land reclamation area is being created next to the complex. Some 837 hectares of dried and irrigated lands are already under cultivation, from which the farm received a record yield of fodder.

## Robot testing facility

A laboratory for the interdisciplinary study of programmable metal-working equipment has been set at Leningrad's Elektromekhanicheskoy Zavod works. It is intended to test various prototype numerical control units and programmable controllers for machine-tools, industrial robots and manipulators.

## Get out the cameras!

To mark the 60th anniversary since the foundation of the USSR, a photographic exhibition, "Man and World", is to be held early in December. 1982 at Moscow's Friendship House. The exhibition is co-sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Friendship House, the editorial office of the "Moskovskiy Novoy" newspaper, the magazine "Culture and Life", and some other organizations.

The exhibition, whose motto is "For Peace, Humanism, Social Progress and Friendship Among Peoples" is open to both Soviet and foreign professional and amateur photographers. Each participant can present up to three photographs measuring between 30 by 40 and 50 by 60 centimeters, or a series of six pictures.

The top prize for foreign competitors is a two-week journey through the Soviet Union. In addition, five other prizes consisting of a seven- to ten-day trip to the USSR are offered, also 50 encouragement prizes (souvenirs) and 50 honorary diplomas will be presented.

The competition's address is: 109510, Moscow, 1 Lyubimkaya St., International Photo Exhibition, "Man and World". The deadline for the final entries is September 15, 1982.

## Alpine preer roots

The Alpine Ost-Chirog lands in the Tannus have been made available for preer roots. The roots shall be used for preer roots. The roots shall be used for preer roots.

The roots shall be used for preer roots. The roots shall be used for preer roots. The roots shall be used for preer roots.

## Places to visit



## OSTANKINO, A PALACE-MUSEUM OF SERF ART

Ostankino, an old palace built in classical style, is an outstanding piece of architecture and a remarkable example of the region round Moscow. Built by serfs it still amazes visitors by its beauty and the harmony of its proportions. It was built by architects Argunov, Mitronov, and Dikushin.

The Theatre Hall, the main room in the palace, is situated in the central part of the building. It was specially designed so that it could be converted in a few minutes from a theatre into a ballroom. Still preserved in the museum is the intricate machinery invented by serfs to produce stage lighting and sound effects.

There were 200 actors, singers, musicians, and dancers in Ostankino's company. Serf-actors such as Boris Krasovskiy, Zhenichukova and Lyubov Shlykova-Graeva gave outstanding performances at Ostankino. A special display at the museum tells the story of the difficult lives of the serf actors and actresses and of their art.

The museum is open daily, except Tuesdays and Wednesdays, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Metro VDNKHa and then tram 11.

## Science and technology

### RADIOASTRONOMICAL EXPERIMENT

Scientists from the Institute of Space Research, from the Physics Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Max-Planck Institute for Radioastronomy in Bonn, West Germany, have established the origin of signals from pulsars—the neutron stars which constantly emit electromagnetic pulses into outer space. Experiments carried out simultaneously by Soviet and West German scientists at the radio-telescope in the town of Pustchino in the Moscow Region and the centimetre band telescope in Bonn have shown that there is a time difference in the reception of the same signal at different frequencies. A pulsar signal takes three thousandths of a second longer to come to earth than a 18-centimetre signal. This difference proves that radiation is generated in the magnetosphere of the pulsars. The scientists have been able to establish at what height from the surface of the pulsar—it would appear to be one thousand kilometres—these signals occur.

### THE ANCIENT INHABITANTS OF CHUKOTKA

From the first archaeological excavations on the Chukotka Peninsula, the first inhabitants of the region were found to be the Chukchi. They were a nomadic people who lived in the region from the 10th to the 15th centuries.

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## Poetry from old manuscript

A manuscript found in India has added to the basis for an edition of works by the Uzbek poet Khafiz Khorezmi, who lived in the late 14th-early 15th centuries.

A few years ago, a manuscript at the Salarjan Museum in Hyderabad caught the eye of Uzbek philologist Khamid Sulaimanov. It turned out to be a "divan" by the little known author Khafiz Khorezmi.

15,000-20,000 years ago. The finds show that even at that time the people hunted mammals, even, bison and northern deer and they were beginning to fish, build houses and keep tame dogs.

The excavations confirm the hypothesis that the first inhabitants of America came to the continent from Siberia across the ridge, which existed between the Asian and American continents during the ice Age.

## A FUEL SAVING BAROMETER

A small device known as a high-altitude barometer was developed at the Tajik Polytechnic Institute and it is intended for saving fuel on the difficult mountain roads of Pamir.

The barometer principle is employed in the instrument. When the motor vehicle gains in altitude and pressure drops, it automatically provides access to an additional amount of air entering the carburettor. The tests revealed that vehicles fitted with this device save up to 20 per cent of fuel.

## SCHOOLBOY INVENTS BUILDING TOOL

At Mirzan, a schoolboy from a settlement in the Arkhangelsk Region, invented a tool that resembles a plastic toy pistol, however it contains an electronic circuit which can detect electric waves in a wall. This invention attracted teachers, inventors and scientists.

Mirzan, a schoolboy from a settlement in the Arkhangelsk Region, invented a tool that resembles a plastic toy pistol, however it contains an electronic circuit which can detect electric waves in a wall. This invention attracted teachers, inventors and scientists.

## AGRICULTURE FOR THE FUTURE

One of the major structural changes in the future of agriculture is the use of solid timber. However, production is hampered by the prohibitive costs and scarcity of resin used in making the new, save adhesives. Researches at the Italian Polytechnic Institute have developed a process for extracting resins from shale processing waste found in Estonia.

Using such resins they developed a whole family of inexpensive glues. This has already been used to glue together the units of a bridge across a river, now used for heavy lorry traffic.

The glues have already been used to glue together the units of a bridge across a river, now used for heavy lorry traffic.

## Hunter come nature-lover

Zhapor Satyganov, a worker on the Abel state farm in the Dzhambul Region of Kazakhstan, loves Nature. He shares his house with a tame wolf and fox. He has also raised three golden eagles. Golden eagle hunting, incidentally, is his favourite pastime. Satyganov describes his observations and skills in hunting animals in a book which is about to be published by the Kazakh Zhyltas Publishing House.



Zhapor Satyganov and his tame wolf.

## VIEWPOINT

### SIBERIA'S SOLUTION TO HOUSING PROBLEM

Galina ALEXEYEV, Candidate of Science (Architecture)

Over the past 20 years 700 new towns and settlements have appeared on the map of Siberia. With this rate of construction, attention has been mostly concentrated on the amount of housing built. With time, improvements have also been achieved in quality and standards of comfort.

In view of the harsh weather conditions prevailing in the area, the housing requirements for Siberia are much stricter than elsewhere in this country, with construction costs being 1.5 to 2 times higher than in more temperate climate. The same applies to maintenance costs in general. However, rent and municipal services in Siberia cost no more than they do, for instance, in Moscow.

During the fifth five-year plan, every fifth Siberian moved into a new flat, a rate which compares with that of the most developed countries. In the last 10 years, the country has been able to live in more than three million places. However, the amount of housing per capita in the population in Siberia is, yet, lower than the national average. This is because in the first years of Siberia's development attention was largely concentrated on industrial construction.

In this country it is the state that bears the burden of housing expenditure. Houses and flats built at state expense are made available to the public on highly favourable terms: rents remain stable and low, and there is no time limit on the use of housing. Together with payments for municipal services, rents in the USSR constitute between four and five per cent of an average working family's budget.

In the fifth five-year plan for 1981-85, 530 million square metres of housing is to be built in this country. Despite these plans, Siberia will continue to suffer from a shortage of housing for some time yet. It has been estimated that if there were to be an annual 1.7-2.5-fold growth rate in housing construction, Siberia's housing problem would be solved. Today, however, state is unable to make available sufficient financial and manpower resources for accelerated construction on this scale.

In Western Siberia, it is believed that growth in housing can best be achieved by the wide-scale use of advanced methods of construction. As in the construction of industrial projects, the modular assembly method is being introduced in housing on a large scale.

Another way of speeding up housing construction is to increase the amount of state-owned housing built by non-professional builders. This method has already been tested in many parts of Siberia. Out of its profits, an enterprise sets aside sums of money for building materials, machinery, etc. The construction is done by the enterprise employees themselves in their spare time. All employed on such building sites are paid for their work.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### THE THRIVING EXPORTS OF AZERBAIJAN

Every constituent republic takes part in mutually beneficial scientific and technical cooperation with foreign countries. IZVESTIA devoted a recent article to the growing potential of Azerbaijan. The republic exports to 80 countries 330 types of products made by 110 factories. In the years of Soviet power, Azerbaijan has built up 100 new industries, many of them of national importance. These export a wide variety of goods ranging from equipment for all fields of agriculture to the home.

Specialists from Azerbaijan have taken part in the development of oil and gas fields in Afghanistan, India, Algeria, Syria and Iraq, and in the construction of electric and thermal power stations in a number of developing countries. Fifteen countries, including the United States, France, the FRG, Italy, Britain and Japan, have patented inventions thought up by scientists at the republic's research institutes.

An example of mutually beneficial economic ties is provided by the construction in Baku of a shipyard designed in France for the manufacture of equipment for stationary off-shore steel drilling platforms.

The honorary gold medal won by the republic at international fairs and exhibitions are kept at the Azerbaijan Chamber for Commerce and Industry. The past few years have seen a flood of such awards, including twenty medals, many special diplomas and honorary Gold Mercury.

### SOCIETY'S COMMUTERS: IS THERE A REMEDY?

Urbanization is an assertive trend characteristic of the USSR. In 1950 the urban population amounted to 40 per cent of the country's total. By January 1, 1980, 63 per cent of the country's population preferred to live

in towns, producing larger cities and even megapolises. In Soviet times, 1,188 towns have appeared in the USSR, writes the magazine VOPROSY EKONOMIKI.

Data available indicates a large number of commuters in this country, spending sometimes as much as two hours travelling one way only. The problem is not simply the waste of time, what is more important is the taking up valuable free time in commuting to work and returning home.

Two views have been prominent of late in economic literature: firstly, to shift these travellers closer to their places of employment and, secondly, to construct new industrial facilities in the suburbs, closer to the workers' dwellings. The second opinion certainly seems more reasonable since several hundred thousand people commute into Moscow alone. If they all moved to the city, then the population would increase by 15 per cent, which is inadmissible from any point of view. It is, in fact, necessary to stabilize the cities' growth rate. Then we must either embark upon the second alternative, building new industries in urban areas, or establish regional divisions of bigger industries operating in the cities. This is absolutely a must since millions of commuters are now wasting their time on unacceptable travel.

### SHALL WE REMAIN ALONE FOREVER?

Proof of the idea of a multiplicity of civilizations in the Universe can only be derived from the analysis of hard and objective facts, writes Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Vsevolod Troitskiy in the DOOBYOR weekly.

We have only been the witness of the first, and I would say timid steps in this direction. We have studied only two to three hundred stars, those nearest to us out of the many millions making up the Galaxy. As yet we have failed to record "reliably suspicious" signals or any traces of space engineering of a civilization. This has caused certain people to make negative statements to the effect either that such civilizations never existed or ceased to exist, having failed to reach other inhabitable planets for a variety of reasons. There is another explanation for the failure of all experiments attempting to find extraterrestrial intelligence.

Troitskiy believes, and a more reasonable one. Civilizations apart from our own do exist. Within a limited space of our stellar system, however, there is an objective threshold of energy production or else the first environment in the vicinity of such a star will become dangerous for the civilization in question. These energy limits only allow weak signals to reach the earth. To register them we need either large antennas in space or dozens of thousands of hundred-metre-long aerials built on earth. This is beyond man's capability at present as it is beyond the capability of any other civilization to help us establish contact with them.

### POETRY AND EMOTION NOT ENOUGH FOR COUNTRYSIDE PROSE

We write a lot, sometimes even too much, about the countryside and swear our eternal love for the land of our fathers, says writer Vargha Petrovskiy in the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA newspaper. Unfortunately, literature too is not without its lacunae; it often fails to reflect genuine problems or the real state of affairs. A sort of idyllic literature has become widespread: linked with childhood recollections and which, to put it more abruptly, reflects the yesterday and even the day before yesterday of the countryside, recreating scenes from 40 years ago.

A real picture of the countryside today cannot be achieved through seismographs or via a poetic description of landscape, political and customs or characters. Inevitably, a wise old man presides in each such work: he knows the answer to all questions and acts as judge; people are on the best of terms, and the villagers themselves are all but saints.

For he it from me to maintain that once a writer describes things as they are and takes note of the real problems of life, the course of life in the countryside will immediately change. Such reconstruction will take years to accomplish. However, for a writer working on "the theme of the countryside" it is not enough to draw on his childhood recollections or on his emotions. The process taking place in the countryside today is complicated, and it is wrong to write about it as a thing in itself.

## A film that contains two subjects

The scriptwriter Irakly Gotsidze has for a long time kept in touch with many sets of twins. Through a series of letters the twins eagerly responded to his requests informing the scriptwriter about events in their lives. In this manner they became the collective authors of the film, "The Town of Twins" which the Georgian Film Studios has decided to produce.

This film intends to portray a rather fantastic comedy. The setting takes place in a fictional city populated only by twins, says Irakly Gotsidze. The filming will be undertaken in the vicinity of Tbilisi, and the cast includes twins of all ages.

Although shooting has not yet

commenced, it has already aroused lively interest among the scientific community. Georgia has no precise recordings that account for twins born in this republic. It is only known that out of 100 thousand babies born, 300 happen to be twins. Still members of the D. Uznadze Institute of Psychology at the Georgian Academy of Sciences believe that twins form an interesting case especially in the study of social and genetic factors in the shaping of human psychology. So far, they have managed to examine only 70 twins, therefore the film presents a splendid opportunity to continue their projects amid a whole community of twins.

## RESORTS CATERING FOR ALL AILMENTS

The popular Armenian resort of Arzni already known as a centre for the treatment of cardiovascular, gastrointestinal diseases has acquired another specialization: 400 patients at a time can be treated for ailments of the locomotor system at the new trade union sanatorium situated in the picturesque canyon of the Razdan River.

Over the past few years, new sanatorium treatments have emerged in the republic. Resorts designed for the treatment of respiratory ailments have been built in the planned

coniferous forest which girdle Lake Sevan. "Arzni", the children's sanatorium open all year round, has become famous nationwide as an orthopaedic rehabilitation centre. The sanatorium in Lusavan is geared to the treatment of the digestive system.

Today Armenia has 40 sanatoriums and rest homes which accommodate 70 thousand patients and holiday-makers. Another seven resorts are to be opened in the present five-year plan period.



## PROFILES



## Yuri Norshtein

What is the best description for an animated cartoon? Until recently no one would have dared to suggest that, in the right hands, it might be an effective means of improving our knowledge and philosophical understanding of the world. Yuri Norshtein's work in the genre has transformed our ideas of the possibilities inherent in a cartoon and of its aims. He has only made four films, but they have won more than 20 awards and prizes both at home and abroad—in France, Denmark, the United States, Finland, the FRG, Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Norshtein is a USSR State Prize winner.

His first cartoon—based on the Russian folk tale "The Fox and the Hare"—attracted attention by its novel approach to a well-known theme. The second, "The Heron and the Crane", aroused universal praise. This tale, as old as the hills, is about the love of a lonely crane for an equally lonely heron. Rather unwisely playing hard to get, the latter rejected the crane's advances and then had second thoughts. The crane went off in a huff. By the time he had got over it, it was the heron's turn to feel injured. And so on for an eternity, in their dreams, the

film's heroes long to be united in love; in reality they remain just as alone and unhappy as before. Norshtein's unusually elegant cartoon arouses feelings of pity and sad irony in the spectator. The original way in which he approaches his subject-matter caused critics to make comparisons with old Chinese painting and to comment on the major technical innovations he has introduced into the genre greatly enhancing the possibilities inherent in the cartoon.

The director's third cartoon tells the story of how Hedgehog got lost in the fog. Norshtein manages to bring out all the fantasy, mystery and beauty in the tale. The fog, which for a time hid reality from Hedgehog, turned out to have a magical effect: relinquishing its hold over the world, the latter appeared in entirely new colours. Hedgehog saw it as if for the first time and was therefore now aware of its beauty not apparent to the jaded eye.

"A Tale of Tales" is Norshtein's fourth and best film. This is a cartoon about childhood, about the line, but very strong threads linking us to our past. It is a movie impregnated with nostalgia and built on a series of complicated, poetical associations. There is a lullaby in Russian folklore which our great-grandmothers used to sing to us. Little Wolf is the main character in the song. And it is this same Little Wolf, the witness of many childhoods, today forgotten and shyly darting away from the gleaming modern car—that Norshtein has made into the hero of his film. Little Wolf is given the character and vision of a child and the Past is brought back to life in his nostalgic reminiscences.

Recognizable moments from the recent past; the film's true stylization based on drawings by Pushkin to the accompaniment of the popular songs of the 30s and the music of Bach and Mozart; its complex associations and clever psychological sketches, memories and observations; its melancholy, irony, bitterness and humour—all these facets are welded together in this undoubted work of art by the artist's sensitivity and mental conception. Not one word is spoken in the cartoon, but it tells us as much as we can take for, as is true of all great art, it requires an effort of the mind and soul.

Norshtein's films are unusual in many respects. But, the apparently limitless talent of the man who conceived them is their most outstanding feature. It remains to be seen what will emerge from the combination of Gogol's and Norshtein's exceptional artistic power. Yuri Norshtein is at present at work on a cartoon-version of "The Overcoat".

### FACTS and EVENTS

Films. The Ekran Studios of the national TV has started shooting a film-concert, "The World Applauded Them", about the Igor Moiseyev Folk Dance Ensemble.

Ballet. The Vilnius Opera and Ballet Theatre's premiere of Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty" has been widely acclaimed. The direction followed the stage version of the illustrious Marius Petipa, who first produced the ballet a century ago.

ment devised by the director, Oleg Bitma. While preserving the music of the Italian composer Donizetti, he based the film on Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Bride of Lammermoor", forming a synthesis of musical and dramatic scenes. Like my partner Anatoly Mokrenko, People's Artist of the USSR, I find it an exciting challenge to both sing and act a role in the same performance, she says.

## FROM THE STAGE TO THE SCREEN

Noted Ukrainian singer Yevgeniya Miroshnichenko recently made her cinematic debut in the film-opera "Lucia di Lammermoor" produced by Kiev filmmakers.

The film presented me with the opportunity of meeting again with the heroine I knew so well in the theatre, says Miroshnichenko. It was certainly an interesting experience to participate in such a unique experi-

## 'INDIAN LANDSCAPES'



Pavel Grechishkin. "An Indian Village on the Bay of Bengal" • "The Sea-side Temple Mahabalipuram".

Friendship House is holding an exhibition, entitled "Indian Landscapes" as part of the 32nd anniversary of Indian Independence. The exhibition features over 50 paintings by the Soviet artist Pavel Grechishkin who travelled in India in 1978 and 1980.

His mastery, his keen eye and his profound good will towards the beautiful country and its remarkable people have helped the painter recreate the charm, the colours and many faces of India.

The artist remarked that "India greatly impressed me with its ancient monuments, mysterious cave temples, hazy villages enconced in palm groves, exotic natural settings, the hot humid air, the bright sun and the charming spirit of its people".

Roman CHISTYAKOV

## Masterpieces of Russian art in Cologne

The successful exhibition "Treasures of Russian Art" at the Wallraf-Richartz-Museum in Cologne highlights 107 gold and silver articles created by the firm of Karl Fabergé from the collections of the Moscow Kremlin and the Leningrad Hermitage Museum.

Karl Fabergé was founded in the 1840s, and by the end of the century had won European fame and had branches in many Rus-

sian cities and abroad. In the hands of talented jewellers, platinum, gold, precious stones and enamel were transformed into elegant costume jewellery, snuff-boxes and trinkets. Fashions of the times were naturally reflected but the jewellers knew how to enhance the colour, facets, and polish creating the natural beauty of the stones.

Natalya OSADCHAYA

## ENGLISH BOOKS PUBLISHED IN ARMENIA

A collection of short stories by Somerset Maugham has been published in Soviet Armenia. Earlier his novels were completely sold out.

English literature attracted the attention of Armenian translators and researchers long ago. Only recently the Armenian readers received the opportunity to read in their native tongue

"Topsy-turvy", by John Galsworthy, stories by James Joyce, novels by Graham Greene and Joseph Conrad and children's books.

The Shakespeare Centre at the Armenian Academy of Sciences has completed preparations for publishing a ten-volume edition of the great playwright's works in the Armenian language.

## Finest Santuzza of our time



A recent Bolshoi highlight was the production of Pietro Mascagni's opera "Cavalleria Rusticana".

This was a concert performance: the programme made no mention of director or set-designer; the singers appeared in evening dress, and the choir, instead of imitating the supporting crowd, were ranged traditionally "by voices". It was, nevertheless, a performance of great inner drama and of strikingly vivid characterizations

created from the music and singing alone.

Yelena Obraztsova sang the part of the heroine, a peasant woman from the village of Santuzza in Sicily. When she sang the part at La Scala a year ago she was voted the "Finest Santuzza" on the modern operatic stage. Zorah Sotiklava, who was cast as Turiddu, was a fine match for her. In the photo you see both singers.

Photo by Georgi Solovov

## WHAT'S ON!

January 30-February 1

### THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses. 30, 31 (mat)—Zhukovskiy Folk Dance Ensemble. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 31 (eve)—Puccini, "Maiden Buttery" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov St). 30 (mat)—Concert by Bolshoi soloists; 30 (eve)—Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Snow Maiden" (opera); 31 (mat)—Mozart, "Così fan tutti" (opera); 31 (eve)—Shchedrin, "Anna Karenina" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 30—Double-bill: Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera); Tchaikovsky, "Francesca da Rimini" (ballet); 31 (mat)—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 31 (eve)—Puccini, "Legend About Jeanne d'Arc" (ballet); February 1—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 30 (aft. eve)—Feltman, "Let the Guller Play"; 31—Gorkhovsky, "Quadrille". Feb-

rury 1—Loewe, "My Fair Lady". Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradskiy Prospekt). 31—Stravinsky, "The Rake's Progress".

### FILMS

Small Alexander (Gorky Film Studios, USSR).

About three Soviet soldiers who helped organize the first orphanage on GDR territory in 1945.

Cinema: "Zvyozdny" (14 Prospekt Vernadskogo).

I'll Return (Azerbaijan Film Studios, USSR).

About the struggle of Azerbaijani peasants against landowners and their benches.

Cinema: "Baku" (12 Ustevich St). Metro Aeropark.

Central Concert Hall (1 Mosk-

## DELHI'S BOOK FAIR

The USSR is sending thousands of books and works of art to the annual World Book Fair opening in Delhi on February 3. The books were chosen from the 65,000 titles issued annually by the country's 15 constituent republics. Copyrights can be dealt with through the Soviet VAAP Copyright Agency. This agency holds contacts with over a thousand organizations in over 70 countries, India included.

The USSR and India have a long history of cultural exchanges, says Vadim Dunin, deputy chief of the VAAP international relations department, in-

cluding national music festivals, art shows, joint drama productions, scientific symposiums, and writers' colloquia. We collaborate with 50 Indian organizations and firms like the Federation of Indian Publishers, Sterling Publishers, Vikas, and Oxford Press. 419 works by contemporary Soviet and Indian authors have been published in India and the USSR by arrangement with VAAP. However, this is only the beginning; we look forward to meeting our partners again in Delhi to sign future contracts.

Georgi ILYUSHKO

## Our Polish partners: business as usual despite difficulties

The representation office of the Polish Foreign Trade Chamber has held a press conference in Moscow at which Soviet journalists were told about the results of the Chamber's activities in 1981 and about plans for 1982.

Despite the difficulties arising out of the economic situation in Poland, the Chamber's plan for fixtures to be arranged in the Soviet Union in 1982 was mainly fulfilled. An exhibition of Polish export goods, "Made in Poland", was held in Kiev, while in Vilnius "Days of Polish Technology" took place. More than forty different events were organized by Poland in the USSR, including its taking part in the international exhibitions, "Mirovostochenniy-81", "Byt-khim-81" and "Svyaz-81".

In 1982, as in previous years, the biggest Polish event to take place in this country will be the "Made in Poland" exhibition to be held in Kishinev. It is planned to hold the "Days of Polish Technology" exhibition in Minsk and Alma-Ata. In addition, 25 different fixtures such as exhibitions and symposiums, will be organized by foreign trade dealers. Polish foreign trade organization will also be taking part in a number of international exhibitions in the USSR.

### Contacts and contracts

© In Belgrade, the 1982 trade protocol was signed between the USSR and Yugoslavia. Yugoslav will receive different equipment, machines and other products exchange for products made by the chemical industry, non-ferrous metals and consumer goods.

© The Italian firm of Ballestra recently held a symposium in Moscow on synthetic detergents, during which Soviet specialists were given a run-down on the firm's latest products in the field. Ballestra has supplied the USSR with several plants for the production of detergents.

© The first batch of electric motors and transformers has been completed for Soviet customers by the electrical engineering factory in the Romanian city of Filiasi.

© The intergovernmental Soviet-Angolan commission for economic, scientific, technical and trade cooperation held its third session in Moscow.

© Tyazhpromexport, USSR, and the Minerals and Energy Developments, Australia, agreed in Sydney on Soviet specialists preparing a feasibility study of a coke and chemical combine for Queensland.

© Mashinexport, USSR, will sell Romania, via Indusleasportimport, various mining equipment, including coal combines and mechanized purification systems.

Variety Dance Ensemble directed by Tamara Golovanova.

Grand Concert Hall at the Olympic Village, 30, 31—Leningrad Theatre of Miniatures directed by Arkady Ratkin. 1—Khachatryan, "Gayane" (performed by Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble).

### EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Arts of Oriental Peoples (16 Obukha St). Over 70 landscapes and drawings by the Indian artist Amena Ahuja are on view. In her drawings, lines from Russian and Soviet poetry and the poetry of the East are interwoven. There are a series of canvases devoted to the themes of "frag"—original Indian melodies. Daily, except Monday, from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. Metro Kurskaya. Trolleybuses B, 10.

Central Artists Club (14/10 Krymayskaya Embankment). An exhibition of works by Leningrad artists is on view. Daily, except Monday, from 11 a. m. to 7 p. m. Metro Park Kultury, Trolleybuses B, 10.

### SPORTS

Leningrad Central Stadium. Palace of Sport. 30—International meeting. USSR vs USA. 4 p. m.

Regular matches between Soviet and American boxers began on October 23, 1980.

WATER POLO  
Olympic Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira). 30, 31—National championship. Both days at noon, 1 p. m. and 2, 10 p. m.

ICE HOCKEY  
Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St). 31—Krylya Sovetov vs Sokol. 5 p. m. Lenin Central Stadium. Palace of Sport. February 1—Moscow Dynamo vs Central Army Club. 6.45 p. m.

Both games are the current national championship matches.

RACING  
Hippodrome (22 Bogoyeva St). 31—Racing and trotting. 1 p. m.

### WEATHER

January 30-February 1

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear spells, no precipitation on January 30, to be followed by slight snow and blizzards. Wind SE, 5-10 mph. Night temperatures, on January 30, minus 14-18°C and 6-11°C during the day. Later a slight temperature rise is expected up to 6-11°C during the night and 3-5°C in the daytime.



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## A NEW PLANT FOR MONGOLIA

Intensive construction work is now being carried out not far from the highway that links the Mongolian cities of Darchan and Erdenet. In Khutui, Soviet and Mongolian specialists are constructing a cement and lime plant with a capacity of 65,000 tonnes of lime and 500,000 tonnes of cement a year. The

project commenced just over a year ago, but the settlement is already taking shape. Apart from dwellings it contains a library, a sports gym and a club.

All construction work in Khutui, which will ultimately house a population of over 10,000, is due to be completed in 1985.

## TRADE ON THE RISE

Sweden's exports to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries in the first eight months of 1981, rose by 17 per cent compared to the same period during 1980, the "Svensk Export" magazine reports. According to this article, the USSR, the GDR, Hungary, and Bulgaria are among Sweden's largest trade customers. The country's business community is interested in promoting further trade with the socialist countries.

### Philately



Devoted to the poet  
The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a postage stamp, whose subject is the poet, the founder of Turkish revolutionary poetry.

## IMPORTS FROM BULGARIA

The Ivanov factory in Sofia, Bulgaria, has completed its 200 thousandth free refrigerator for the Soviet Union. The delivery of such refrigerators for shops, warehouses and restaurants was arranged between Technomashimport, USSR, and Electrolux.

Bulgaria. The Soviet Mashpriborintorg and Mashinimport will import via this Bulgarian company large consignments of electric motors, communication equipment, high-voltage devices and various electric drives for numerical control machine-tools.

### Intourist news

## OF A MASTER BARMAN

As soon as Rol Floridia took up his position behind the bar, his audience was of once aware that before them stood a master barman of outstanding talent. And the fact that their lecturer spoke in Italian in no way prevented his message from getting across. Rol Floridia is chief barman of the Milanese branch of the firm of Martini & Rossi and his specialty is to make sure that tourists get a first class service.

He came to Moscow to exchange experience with his Soviet counterparts. A lot of foreign tourists visit our country, and it is important that our hotel, restaurant and bar staff should be fully conversant with their tastes and habits. For this very reason, Intourist arranges regular meetings between those

## THE SECRETS OF A MASTER BARMAN

engaged in the tourist industry and representatives of major foreign firms.

On this occasion Techno, the Italian trading company, presented the products of Martini & Rossi and La Cimbali to Soviet colleagues. It also organized a seminar with the participation of specialists from the Italian tourist industry.

"Barman act as ambassadors for their countries," Rol Floridia told an MNI correspondent. "A client's opinion of service in the country he is in is based on his performance. Of course, he must be expert of his job. In Moscow I discussed the main principle guiding my work: the best thing to go by when making a drink is a client's tastes. What is more, every order should be completed with a winning smile."